The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6237 第六千二百三十七號 光緒丁丑年十月十九日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1877. 五拜禮 號三十二月十壹十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 21, EMUY, Spanish steamer, 222, Blanco, Manila 18th November, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

November 21, BREMA, German bark, 883, Timpe, Newchwang 10th Nov., Beans.—WIELSE & Co.

November 22, YESSO, British steamer, 560, Ashton, Foochow 18th November, Amoy 19th, and Swatow 21st, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

November 22, TEJO, Portuguese gunboat, F. Amaral, Macao 22nd November.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 22ND.

Horsa, British ship, for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

November 21, ASSENS, Danish bark, for Whampoa.

November 22, CONQUEST, British str., for Haiphong.

November 22, PRIAM, British str., for Singapore and London.

November 22, PEARL, Brit. str., for Swatow.

November 22, GARMOUTH, British sch., for Melbourne.

November 22, NAMOA, British str., for East Coast.

November 22, SUNDA, British steamer, for Yokohama.

November 22, ZAMBESI, British str., for Singapore, Bombay, &c.

November 22, FU-YEW, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

November 22, PENG-CHUO-HAI, Chinese gunboat, for a cruise.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Yesso*, str., from East Coast:—Dr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Dougal, 1 European, deck; and 172 Chinese.

Per *Brema*, from Newchwang:—2 Chinese.

Per *Emuy*, str., from Manila:—82 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The Spanish steamship *Emuy* reports left Manila on 18th November, and experienced a strong N.W. winds.

The Portuguese gunboat *Tejo* reports left Macao on 22nd November, and had Easterly winds.

The German bark *Brema* reports left Newchwang on 10th November, and had variable winds and fine weather to Shanghai; from thence to port heavy sea and strong N.E. monsoon.

The British steamship *Yesso* reports left Foochow on 18th November, Amoy on the 19th, and Swatow on the 21st. From Foochow to Amoy had a strong monsoon and cloudy weather. Off Ockseu, passed a French mail steamer, bound North. From Amoy to Swatow strong monsoon and heavy weather. From Swatow to Hongkong experienced a fresh monsoon and fine weather. Passed the steamship *Norna* off Hainan Head. Between Breaker Point and Pedro Point Blanco, passed two steamers bound North. In Foochow, the steamers *Teh-ynn* and *Europe*. In Swatow, the steamers *Sarpedon*, *Swatow*, *Feralmore*, and *Kjøbenhaven*.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

November— ARRIVALS.

11, Namoa, British steamer, from Hongkong.
11, Foi-hoo, Chinese steamer, from Tamsui.
15, Yesso, British steamer, from Hongkong.
16, Europe, British steamer, from Shanghai.
16, Tahyew, Chinese steamer, from Shanghai.
16, Priam, British steamer, from Shanghai.

November— DEPARTURES.

11, Glenfinlas, British steamer, for London.
11, Beaurty, British steamer, for New York.
13, Namoa, British steamer, for Hongkong.
14, Juno, German bark, for Chefoo.
16, Jarfalcon, British schooner, for Colonies.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

November— ARRIVALS.

8, Nagoya Maru, Japan. str., from Shanghai.
8, China, Amer. str., from San Francisco.
8, Jupiter, Russian sch., from Kurile Island.
9, Pauline, British bark, from London.
9, Alice, British bark, from New York.

November— DEPARTURES.

2, Almatia, American sch., for Nagasaki.
4, A. Reimers, German schooner, for Kobe.
5, C. of Peking, Am. str., for San Francisco.
9, China, American steamer, for Hongkong.
9, Saikio Maru, Japan. str., for Shanghai.

MANILA SHIPPING.

November— ARRIVALS.

4, N. Constante, Span. str., from Hongkong.
5, Paragua, Spanish str., from Singapore.
5, Victoria, Spanish str., from Liverpool, &c.
7, Sophie, British bark, from Hongkong.
8, Melusine, German bark, from Hongkong.
8, Mactan, Spanish steamer, from Amoy.
11, Constancia, Spanish brig, from Hongkong.
13, Emuy, Spanish steamer, from Amoy.
15, Esmeralda, British str., from Hongkong.

November— DEPARTURES.

3, Esmeralda, British steamer, for H'kong.
4, Irurachat, Spanish steamer, for Cadiz.
4, Salvadora, Spanish steamer, for Singapore.
4, Bianca Portica, Italian bark, for Saigon.
15, Scindia, British ship, for New York.
15, Mactan, Spanish steamer, from Hongkong
17, Darmouth, British ship, from London.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

City of Halifax	Cardiff	June 19
Northampton	Baltimore	July 2
Niagara	Cuxhaven	July 10
Jessie Jamieson	Cardiff	July 13
Abernyte	Liverpool	July 14
Tiger	Naples	July 17
Carl Ritter	Cardiff	July 18
Globe	Deal	July 25
Ferdinand	Cardiff	July 30
R. C. Rickmers	Newport	July 31
Falcon	London	Aug. 6
Anchises (s.)	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Pupa	Cardiff	Aug. 10
North Star	Cardiff	Aug. 11
E. P. Bouverie	Cardiff	Aug. 11
Regulus	Cardiff	Aug. 14
Moss Glen	Penarth	Aug. 14
Patria	Cardiff	Aug. 14
Felix Mendelssohn	London	Aug. 19
John Potts	New York	Aug. 17
Hotspur	Antwerp	Aug. 22
Chargor	Liverpool	Aug. 27
India	Hamburg	Aug. 28
Andreas	Hamburg	Sept. 3
Cashmere	Cardiff	Sept. 6
Heela	Flu'g Roads	Sept. 7
Gutherer	Cardiff	Sept. 8
Parsee (s.)	London	Sept. 16
G. F. Muntz	Newport	Sept. 17
Wildwood	Liverpool	Sept. 18
River Lagan	Cardiff	Sept. 20
P. J. Carleton	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Fidelio	Hamburg	Sept. 23
Harkaway	London	Sept. 25
Maria Revano	Penarth	Sept. 25
Peter	Cardiff	Sept. 30
Galatea (s.)	London	Sept. 21
Patroclus (s.)	London	Sept. 29
Zanzibar	London	Oct. 2
Bertha	London	Oct. 2
Forest Belle	Cardiff	Oct. 3
Feronia (s.)	Hamburg	Oct. 3
Empire	Newport	Oct. 4
Elcano	Cardiff	Oct. 8
Kaiser	Cardiff	Oct. 9

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At noon. Sundry Goods.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Business of SHARP and GENERAL BROKER, hitherto conducted in my name, will now be carried on under the Style of COHEN and HEATON, Mr. ALEXANDER MACGLASHAN HEATON having THIS DAY become a PARTNER therein.

CHAS. C. COHEN.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [2m1625

NOTICE.

Mr. JAMES AYTON MANN is authorized to SIGN our FIRM by procuration.

GEPP & Co.

Canton, 1st November, 1877. [2m1622

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE in our FIRM has CEASED and determined on and from the 5th November, 1877; and Mr. HORMUSJEE MEEWANJEE MEHTA and Mr. MUNCHERSHAW SORABJEE MEHTA have been admitted as PARTNERS therein from that date.

FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1877. [1w1711

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. F. RAPP in our Firm CEASED from This Day.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1m1488

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG are authorized to SIGN the NAME of our FIRM per procuration at FOOCHOW, and Mr. F. F. ELLWELL at AMOY.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 1st June, 1877. [6m867

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at the Ports of TAKOW and TAIWANFOO, Formosa, as GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of "JULIUS MANNICH & Co."

JULIUS MANNICH.

Takow, Formosa, 1st October, 1877. [1m1480

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

W. SCHRIEVER.

Haiphong, 9th November, 1877. [1m1693

NOTICE.

WE have opened a BRANCH of our Establishment at HAIPHONG, Tonquin. Mr. L. JUEDELL is authorized to SIGN our Firm per Procuration.

HERTON, EBELL & Co.

Swatow-Hoihow, 1st October, 1877. [3m1508

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1877. [1451

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [6m1623

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day admitted Mr. WILLIAM LEGGE as a PARTNER in my Business, which will henceforth be conducted under the Style of "HUGHES and LEGGE."

W. KERFOOT HUGHES.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [2m1624

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 850,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—

Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | A. Mollan, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | Wilhelm Reimers, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick. | Ed. Tobin, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., MANAGER.

Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1877. [16

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... £300,000.
RESERVE FUND..... £110,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [904

"JAPAN GAZETTE."
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877. [809

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at THIS PORT for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [u894

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [65

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of Premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [78

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & OFFICES, No. 1, D'AGUILAR STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1877. [788

TO LET.

With Possession 1st September,
HOUSES, Nos. 4 and 5, PECHIN TERRACE, Elgin Street.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1877. [tf1181

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchi.

Apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [tf28

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, with Godown underneath. Compradore and Servants' Offices. Also additional Godown accommodation if required. Immediate Possession.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1877. [1496

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.

No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 9 and 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, with Spacious Godowns attached, at present occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1877. [30

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE at WEST POINT, known as "Shirley House," now in the occupation of HERBERT COPE, Esq.

Also,

The THREE LARGE HOUSES (recently thoroughly repaired) known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Control Department. They may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Flats, and would be suitable for a Mess or Boarding Establishment.

SPACIOUS GRANITE AND COAL GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road. Stabling.

Apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors.

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 17th September, 1877. [665

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)..... Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE..... Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.. Tls. 75,000

TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations this date } ..... Tls. 725,000

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | C. KEERS, Esq.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. | C. LUCAS, Esq.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

AGENCIES IN

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at CURRENT RATES.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1513

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [98

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [67

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [77

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1873. [80

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [73

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,

Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail, contains the

LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS, together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c. &c.

Hongkong, 3rd October 1877.

AUCTIONS.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Praya Central,

THIS DAY,

the 23rd November, 1877, at Noon,—

An Invoice of MORTON'S OILMAN'S STORES, comprising JAMS, JELLY, SALAD OIL, Tart FRUIT, VINEGAR, SALT, CHEESE, OATMEAL, &c., &c.

MERINO DRAWERS, COTTON SOCKS, PENKNIVES, SCISSORS, ENGRAVINGS, CASH BOXES, KEY RINGS, SPECTACLES, TOYS, Kerosine Hanging and Table LAMPS, CLOCKS, FOWLING-PIECES, &c.

3 DINNER SERVICES and 8 Coils WIRE SEIZING.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1877. [1717

CANTON PORCELAIN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Praya, on

MONDAY,

the 26th November, 1877, at Noon,—

An Invoice of CANTON PORCELAIN WARE, comprising—A Varied Assortment of FLOWER VASES, JARS, DISHES, WASH BASINS, CUSPIDORS, TOYS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1877. [1725

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 27th November, 1877, at Noon, at Messrs. AH KING & Co.'s FURNITURE STORE, No. 31, Queen's Road, the REMAINDER of their STOCK-IN-TRADE, comprising:—

Cretonne and Rep-covered Drawing-room SUITES, Marble-top TABLES, LAMPS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, VASES, MIRRORS, DAVENPORTS, SIDEBOARDS, Dining-room CHAIRS, GLASSWARE and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Marble-top WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

Also,

A SELF-ACTING ORGAN, and a Fire-proof SAFE, by PERRY and SONS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1877. [1720

NOTICE.

BY Order of the Exma. Junta da Fazenda de Macau, it is hereby notified that a PUBLIC AUCTION will take place on the 24th day of November, 1877, of

UNSERVICEABLE GUNMETAL (BRASS), under the following conditions:—

1°.

The Auction will be held before the Exma. Junta at his respective Hall at 12 o'clock Noon of the day above-named.

2°.

All known Persons are entitled to bid without previous deposit as a guarantee, and all those unknown to prove their capacity to fulfil their engagements.

3°.

The Brass Guns are lying for inspection in the yard adjoining to the Almoxarifado da Fazenda Department.

4°.

The Brass Guns are divided in three lots, as follows:—

1st Lot.—3 Large Guns, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Length—No. 1, 4m. 71; No. 2, 4m. 90; No. 3, 4m. 12; these three Guns weighing 17,118 kilogrammas, or 285 piculs and 30 catties.

2nd Lot.—4 Guns, Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7; Length—3m. 59, 3m. 59, 3m. 55, and 2m. 73; these 4 Guns together weighing 12,180 kilogrammas, or 203 piculs.

3rd Lot.—13 Small Guns, being 4 of caliber 1, 1 of caliber 2, 4 of caliber 3, 3 of caliber 4, and 1 of caliber 5; weighing altogether 1,812 kilogrammas, or 37 piculs and 78 catties.

5°.

The Upset Price of the 1st and 2nd Lots to be $17 per picul. The highest bidder over the Upset Price to be the Purchaser, who is bound to have the Guns cut on the spot where they are now lying into pieces convenient for weighing. The cutting to be done by any means convenient to the Purchaser, blasting excepted, under the supervision of a Government employé.

6°.

The Purchaser of the 1st and 2nd Lots must, upon fall of the hammer, deposit $500 as bargain money for each lot.

7°.

The Purchaser must take delivery of his lot within two months from the date of the Auction.

8°.

The Purchaser of the 1st and 2nd Lots may take immediate delivery of any portion cut off from his lot upon paying the value of the cut portion into the Treasury. The deposit money stipulated for in the article No. 6 to be deducted from the final payment upon the last delivery.

9°.

In case of non-performance of article No. 7 the deposit money to be forfeited, and the sale to be considered null and void for any portion not taken delivery of within the time named.

10°.

The Purchaser of the 1st and 2nd Lots may take delivery of the Guns unbroken at his option, but will have to provide a scale to weigh them, or else agree to accept the weight above given, which is the result of a mathematical calculation.

11°.

The Upset Price of the Third Lot is to be $13 per picul. The highest bidder over the Upset Price to be the Purchaser.

12°.

The Purchaser of the 3rd Lot has to deposit the sum of $200 as bargain money. Delivery of the Guns to be taken unbroken within fifteen days from the Auction. Payment to be made in cash on delivery. Should delivery not be taken within the stipulated time the Sale to be considered null and void, and the deposit money to be forfeited.

Secretaria da Junta da Fazenda da Macau, 12th November, 1877.

O Secretario,
1w1698] J. C. PAES D'ASSUMPÇAO.

W. CRAWFORD AND CO.,
57, CARTER LANE, ST. PAUL'S,
LONDON, E.C.,

Beg to state that they are open for any Commercial Transactions, as to Consignments, for Granting Drafts, and presenting Commercial Bills for Acceptance and Payment. For Buying English Goods at a very Small Commission, and forwarding Goods to any place in England or the Continent.

We beg to draw your attention to a very important English Invention we have on hand, viz., WOOLLEN BLANKETS or COVERINGS, OF LARGE SIZES, COMBINED WITH AN AIR PILLOW.

It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—It is the finest substitute for a Bed. The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease. It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

PRICE FROM 15s. TO 35s EACH.

When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to

6m1176 W. CRAWFORD AND Co.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LAND AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale), on

MONDAY,

the 31st December, 1877, at Noon, at their Sale Room, Praya Central,—

The following PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND, with the BUILDINGS erected thereon:—

FIRST.

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated in Victoria, Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as the remaining portion of INLAND LOT No. 41, abutting on the North side thereof on a public road, and measuring thereon 153 feet on the South side thereof on Section A of the aforesaid Inland Lot No. 41, and measuring thereon 75 feet and 55 feet on the East side thereof on a public road, and measuring thereon 88 feet, and on the West side thereof on a Close registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 201, and measuring thereon 36 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 8,000 square feet, of which the Annual Crown Rent is $73.01; together with the Messuages or Tenements standing thereon, at present leased by D. RUTTUNJEE, Esq.

SECOND.

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated in the Pokefulum District of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as FARM LOT No. 26, abutting on the North side thereof on Closes registered in the Land Office as Farm Lots Nos. 18 and 25, and measuring thereon 1,200 feet on the South side thereof on Government Ground, and measuring thereon 600 feet on the East side thereof on a Water Course and measuring thereon 1,400 feet, and on the West side thereof on the sea at High Water Mark, and measuring thereon 700 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 22½ acres, of which the Annual Crown Rent is $53.40.

AND

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated in the Pokefulum District, of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as FARM LOT No. 30, abutting on the South side thereof on a Close, registered in the Land Office as Farm Lot No. 26, on the East side thereof on the road to Aberdeen, and on the North and West sides thereof on a Water Course, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 32 acres, of which the Annual Crown Rent is $12; together with a quantity of BUILDING MATERIALS at present contained in and about the houses, described as "BELMONT," upon the aforesaid Lots.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed or Deeds of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [1619

FOR SALE, SHAMEEN, CANTON,

THE Desirable PROPERTY, known as Lot No. 46, consisting of Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICES, and SILK GODOWN.

For Particulars, apply to

G. M. SMITH,
Canton.

1546]

FOR SALE AT SINGAPORE.

3 STEAM WINCHES,
1 PATENT STEAM WINDLASS, from HARFIELD & Co., Patentees, London.
1 SET STEAM STEERING GEAR, all Complete and in perfect Good Order.
3 BOW ANCHORS, each 3 Tons.
270 FATHOMS OF CHAIN CABLE to suit.

For further Particulars, please apply to

JAIMIE & Co.,
Singapore.

1m1653]

KEATING'S BON-BONS, OR WORM-TABLETS,

a PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. [36|1358

A PONG AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
OPPOSITE SAYLE & Co.'S.

This Establishment has always on hand a large Stock of Views of Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, and their Environs, of a SUPERIOR KIND at MODERATE PRICES.

The Proprietors, who are prepared to take Photographs of every description, any size, and execute all kinds of out-door work, guarantee the perfection of Photography.

Note the address:

31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [68

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [64

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January, 1876. [81

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of $10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

A. MACG. HEATON,

Hongkong, 27th September 1875. [75

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $30,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [74

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Consulate up to 2 P.M. TO-DAY, for SUPPLYING 57 Tons CARDIFF COAL, without dust, to H.M.F.M.'s Gunboat "TEJO." The Price to be free on board.

JOAO ANTONIO BARRETTO,
Consul for Portugal.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1877. [1728

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

During the TEMPORARY ABSENCE of the Undersigned, Mr. W. H. PERCIVAL is authorized to SIGN POLICIES and CONDUCT the BUSINESS of this BRANCH.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1877. [1w1701

ST. ANDREW'S BALL,
TO BE HELD IN THE
CITY HALL,
ON
FRIDAY, the 30TH NOVEMBER.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS are to be seen at the HONGKONG CLUB, and with Messrs. MACEWIN, TRICKEL & Co., Messrs. GEO. FALCONER & Co., and Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

The LISTS will be CLOSED on the 25th instant.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1877. [1731667

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the SECRETARY of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1877. [1421

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made for IMPORTING by subscriptions a MOB of GRIFFINS for the ensuing Race Meeting, any Person who has not seen the List and is desirous of subscribing is requested to address his application to "SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFIN," HONGKONG CLUB.

The limit of laying down cost in Hongkong for each Pony is Tls. 100. The Ponies will be apportioned amongst the Subscribers by lot on their arrival here, and in event of the full number as shipped, not being landed, the loss will be divided *pro rata* amongst all Subscribers.

As may be seen by the Programme, the Stewards have allotted Special Closed Races for these Ponies.

No applications can be received after the 30th instant.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1877. [1w1703

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to state that he will CLOSE his FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT on the 1st of December next.

Persons owing him Money are requested to pay immediately, and those having Accounts against him will please collect as soon as possible.

(Signed) AH KING & Co.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1877. [1m1673

NOTICE.

T. J. THOMAS, the ENGLISH SUB-MARINE DIVER, has all the Appliances ready for Wrecking, Salvage Operations undertaken, and Property recovered from Wrecks up to Twenty-Five fathoms.

Temporary Address, care of P. and O. Office, Galle.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1877. [1633

NOTICE.

Office of the SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, in Liquidation.

A SECOND RETURN of CAPITAL, at the rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th instant.

Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders or their lawful representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th instant inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, 2nd October, 1877. [1512

IN THE GOODS OF
PROSPER EDOUARD HENRI DERODE,
DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of PROSPER EDOUARD HENRI DERODE, late of LILLE, France, who died at Cannes, France, on the 10th day of December, 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate were duly granted to ANDRE DAMMANN, of Canton, in the Empire of China, Merchant, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 26th day of October, 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the Particulars of their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the said ANDRE DAMMANN, at his address aforesaid; or, to the Undersigned WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, the Solicitor of the said ANDRE DAMMANN, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 1st day of February, 1878.

And Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day the said ANDRE DAMMANN will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said PROSPER EDOUARD HENRI DERODE amongst the parties entitled, having regard to the Claims of which the said ANDRE DAMMANN has then had notice; and that the said ANDRE DAMMANN will not be liable for the Assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any Person of whose Claim the said ANDRE DAMMANN has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1877.

WM. H. BRERETON,
Solicitor of the said ANDRE DAMMANN.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS. Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 P.M.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1877. [1446

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.

Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only. English, French, and German Spoken.

BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

MANILA.

THE Undersigned has This Day OPENED at this Port a BUSINESS, consisting of HOTEL, SHIP-CHANDLERY, and GENERAL STOREKEEPER, situated on the MOLE, facing the Bay.

Fresh Provisions and Water supplied on the SHORTEST NOTICE.

EDWARD VERRIL.

Manila, September 12th,

NOTICE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1878,
(With which has been incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

The PUBLISHER requests that those Firms who have not yet returned the Printed Forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be kind enough to do so WITHOUT DELAY. Any Persons who have recently arrived, or to whom Printed Forms have not been forwarded, are desired to send their Names and Addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, November 12th, 1877.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that I have placed Mr. R. CHATTERTON WILCOX IN CHARGE of the PRINTING and PUBLISHING BUSINESS carried on at the *Daily Press* Office from this date, and it is further notified that Mr. WILCOX has entered into an Agreement with me as LESSEE of that BUSINESS, to commence on the 1st January, 1878.

YORICK JONES MURROW,
by his Attorneys
WM. FUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1877.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
"AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [58

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed, "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1877.

THE pamphlet by the Rev. JOHN ROSS, of Newchwang, on "Chinese Foreign Policy," is a direct and open attack upon the pretensions of Roman Catholic Missionaries in China. Mr. Ross asserts broadly that the Manchu Government of China is not so opposed to foreigners as is generally believed, and that the Authorities at Peking are often credited with animosity to foreigners which they do not entertain. He says:—"Manchu hate of the foreigner is nothing like that of the blue-blooded Chinaman, and no one dreads the effects of mob violence against foreigners as a magistrate does, though I believe that a heart he is one with the mob, not because he is a magistrate but because he is a Chinaman." Mr. Ross asserts in the most emphatic manner that the prevailing idea with the Chinese people—disguise the fact as they may—is the fear that Europeans will seek, as the Mongols and the Tartars have before them, to seize upon the Central Kingdom. He says that it is utterly impossible to dispossess them of the notion that all foreigners are inspired with the love of conquest, and are only biding their time to take possession of the land. All their obstructiveness, all their aversion to Western improvements, to railways, mining machinery, &c., arise, he maintains, from this cause. "Remove," he continues, "the belief in the aggressive designs of foreign nations on the freedom of China, and coal mines may be opened by the hundred, railways laid down in the richest portions of the land, and thousands of educated foreigners and skilled artizans employed for every dozen now in China. Remove that belief, and, though you will not see the childish legislation of young Japan, you will see changes which will for ever remove the old cry of conservatism. This conservatism is based not on stupidity, but on patriotism." What, then, is the foundation of this belief in the Chinese mind? Mr. Ross is at no loss on the point. He replies, "Opium and Roman Catholics" principally the latter. In support of this charge against the Catholic missionaries, Mr. Ross brings a quantity of evidence. Into that we have neither space nor time now to go. The main charge laid down against the Catholic priests is that they usurp to themselves magisterial functions, and interfere on behalf of their converts in a way that would be tolerated in no other country. The French Minister has repudiated any claim of ecclesiastics to exercise any magisterial functions in China, but Mr. Ross insists that they are frequently used by some of the priests, to the detriment of the cause of Christianity and to the perpetuation of Chinese hostility to foreigners. He further charges the Catholic priests with the indiscriminate enlistment of proselytes, through which practice all sorts of rebels and criminals obtain protection, the very fact of their being nominal Christians actually giving them shelter from the consequences of past crimes.

These are grave charges to make against a body of missionaries who have done in the past and, we trust, are still doing, great good, and they would have come better from an outsider than from a Protestant co-worker in the same field of Christian labour. What foundation there may be for the charge we do not pretend to say, but history shows that the meddlesome and domineering policy of Roman Catholic missionaries caused their expulsion in Japan, and has more than once led to foreigners being excluded from China. But we had hoped that these pretensions were of the past, and that the Roman Catholic missionary of to-day was a patient, plodding, humble, and devoted servant of the Church, living among the Chinese as one of them, content to make great sacrifices, and pass his life in self-denying toil to secure converts to his faith. If there are some amongst these zealous workers who have assumed powers to which they are neither entitled by treaty nor by virtue of their position as teachers of religion, it is much to be regretted, for the results are likely to be exactly what Mr. Ross points out. Missionaries of all denominations ought to be very careful not to come into collision with Chinese prejudices or to interfere with their customs. In fact, they should refrain from all meddling, otherwise the people are likely to imbibe a belief that the missionary is able to save them from the consequences of any scrape they may fall into. One of the chief objects of the missionary in China should always be the dissipation of unfounded prejudices among the natives against foreigners, and we trust that this will be borne in mind alike by Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Three Chinese prisoners who had served two-thirds of their time were released from Victoria Gaol yesterday by direction of His Excellency the Governor.

A Japanese native paper states that the Chinese Government is now purchasing timber in Japan wherewith to build a fine temple to be dedicated to the memory of the late Emperor.

We are requested to notify that the party which was to have taken place last night at Government House is postponed to Monday next, the 26th instant, on account of the sad accident on board the steamer *Yesso*.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending Nov. 21st:—

	EUROPEAN.	CHINESE.	
Thursday	70	330	
Friday	40	453	
Saturday	46	350	
Sunday	49		Sunday
Monday	52	521	
Tuesday	46	488	
Wednesday	39	472	
	332	2,644	

The band of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment will perform the following programme in the Public Gardens this evening, commencing at nine o'clock:—

Quadrille	"Hibernian"	Julien.
Overture	Sonnambula	Rossini.
Valse	"Claribel"	Coote.
Selection	"Faust"	Gounod.
Chorus (Vocal)	"Comrades in Arms"	Adam.
Selection	"The Rose of Castile"	Balfe.
Galop	"Post Horn"	Koenig.
	"God save the Queen."	

E. P. HURST, Conductor.

The Amoy Chamber of Commerce Report, dated the 17th instant, has the following on the Tea market at that port:—Formosa Oolongs.—Settlements of these Teas have continued on a moderate scale for all grades at about former rates, except for "Choice" which are considered to be $2 cheaper. Settlements aggregate 8,826 half-chests at $28 to $42. Amoy Oolongs.—A steady business has been transacted, and some 8,837 half-chests have been taken at $14.75 to $24 grading from Common to Superior. Supplies from the country are coming forward somewhat more freely, owing probably to the late advance in prices. Amoy Congou.—The balance of the stock on the market has been secured at $12 to $17.

SUPREME COURT.

November 22nd.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN AND A SPECIAL JURY.

HERMANN AND ANOTHER v. GROSSMANN.—This was a claim by a Paris firm of dye manufactures against Mr. Grossmann, a merchant of Hongkong, who had sold dyes bearing labels which were alleged to be an infringement of their trade mark. Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Broreton, was for the plaintiff; and the Attorney-General instructed by Messrs. Sharp, Toller, and Johnson, was for the defendant. The jurors were Messrs. C. M. Kerr, D. R. F. Crawford, F. D. Sassoon, T. G. Linstead, E. C. Smith, J. B. Coughtrey, and J. G. T. Hassall.

The defendant consented to a perpetual injunction restraining him from using the mark, and the plaintiffs waived a clause in their petition asking for defendants' accounts and the amount of profit he had made by the sale of these dyes. The only question for the jury was the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs, for whom Messrs. Hesse and Co. are the agents here.

Mr. Hayllar, in opening the case, said Messrs. Hermann and Kahn, of Paris, made a particular aniline dye, and had placed on it a very peculiar trade mark. Two years ago Messrs. Hesse and Co. were appointed agents for the sale of this die in Hongkong and Canton, and the article met with a very large sale—to Chinese, who sent it to Szechuen, where the manufacture of dyed goods is carried on to a large extent. The trade continued increasing up to April last, about which time Messrs. Hesse and Co., were about to enter into a contract with a Chinese dealer in dyes from Canton. The terms had been settled. The dealer was to take 2,000 packages a month at $1.30 per package for one year. Just as he was about to close the contract a man came into his shop and said, "Why you are cheating us; we can get this die for $1.15 which you charge us $1.35 for," the dealer having added five cents for his own profit. While this was going forward a package was brought to Messrs. Hesse and Co., and he would leave it to the jury to say whether the imitation was a gross one or not. How it came here was a thing he was particularly anxious to know. How was it that a thing resembling theirs in every particular, except that it had the mark Grossmann in Chines on the back, came here? The mark *déposé*, meaning registered in Paris, was forged, and that it was not done in Paris but somewhere else was evident, because the accents over the word *déposé* were wrong. The jury were not called upon to consider the morality of this transaction, what they had to say, according to the law, was this, whether the plaintiffs would have obtained this contract, had it not been for the other kind of dye being placed in the Chinaman's hands. The Chinaman said that on finding the material could be obtained at a different place he immediately threw up the contract he was about to enter into with Hesse & Co. It did not matter whether the goods were inferior or not, though he would be able to give evidence that they were inferior. The loss incurred by the plaintiffs not getting this contract was $5,004—on this one transaction alone. The question was not how many packages defendant placed in Canton, but whether a man who resorted to such acts ought not to pay the direct loss resulting from his conduct, and he thought it would have been better if damages had been admitted on the other side instead of plaintiffs being called upon to prove them. But plaintiffs had lost a great deal more than the profit they would have made on this contract. The suspicion once cast upon their genuine goods by a thing of this kind at once interfered with their trade. It was not a question of assumption; that they had lost a large amount of custom through the introduction of defendant's goods was perfectly obvious. Finding how the position stood, plaintiffs had determined if they possibly could to press home their legal rights against this man, not only on account of this case, but as a lesson. These things had gone on here to a fearful extent, as every body knew. It was a matter of daily occurrence. In most cases it was not easy to get hold of direct evidence, but having got evidence it was a public duty to let everybody see the penalties they exposed themselves to in imitating other people's trade marks. A more serious moral and commercial offence he did not think could possibly be committed. It was an offence striking at the very root and foundation of all trust, honesty, and fair dealing. Business in a distant place like this was paralysed by proceedings of this kind. In asking for these damages they were not asking too much, and when the jury took into consideration the grossness of the offence he thought they would believe that in doing what they had done the plaintiffs were not only discharging their duty to themselves but also to the public. It was not a pleasant thing, it was a thing which if they had trusted to their own personal feelings Messrs. Hesse and Co. would much rather have hushed it up as far as this community was concerned. Grossman must be at the bottom of the matter somehow, because he actually placed his own name on the back as though he were the owner of the mark. It was a very gross case, and he (the learned counsel) was sure that, acting under the direction of his Lordship as to the law, the jury would have no difficulty in giving plaintiffs the damages they claimed.

Mr. Stæl, managing partner of Messrs. Hesse and Co.'s firm here, said—I know the plaintiffs, Messrs. Hermann and Kahn, of Paris. Hesse and Co. were appointed their exclusive agents for the sale of dyes in November, 1875, the agency extending to Canton and Hongkong. (One of the packets produced.) The initials are those of Hermann and Kahn. The word *déposé* means that the mark is registered in France. On the true packet the accents on the word *déposé* were right, whereas on the other there was an accent over the "O." We ordered a good deal of the dye from the plaintiffs. It met with a considerable sale. The sale was a profitable one. The profit to the plaintiffs was about twenty-one cents a package. This went on till March. We were then negotiating for a contract with a Chinaman in Canton named Kwong Yik, who wanted 2,000 packages every month for a year, at the price of $1.30. Our profit would have been at the rate of twenty-one cents. Those negotiations fell through in April. We communicated home to Paris some information we had received and also sent a package of aniline dyes, which we bought at Canton. That package was sent back to us and I now produce it. We received some instructions in consequence of which we instituted this suit. Since April this year the sale of our goods has not kept up to the mark it was at before.

By the Attorney-General—The dye is *déposé*, but I do not know whether it is patented. It is an extract from coal tar, and I think it was discovered by Professor Faraday. It has been manufactured in England, France, and Germany extensively and probably in other countries. I have seen it done up in all sorts of packages. The packages are not as a rule done up in similar paper. I have seen various dyes done up in papers of the same colour as the dyes would produce, as it is a convenience to purchasers to know the exact colour. I do not know when plaintiff's article was registered, but it was before we were made agents. I have seen other packages of aniline dyes sold by other persons done up in a somewhat similar manner. I have seen packages precisely like those now produced (marked C. and D.) They were produced in Germany, and to the best of my knowledge the trade mark has been registered in Germany for over five years. I believe packages similar to those have been extensively sold here. I do not know at what prices—whether cheaper or dearer than our dyes, or whether they are of superior or inferior quality. The plaintiff's trade mark has never been registered here. The package produced (marked E.) is marked with initials but no name. I suppose it comes from the plaintiffs, but not through our house. I do not know whether plaintiff's mark was registered in Germany or England. I suppose there are a good many open trade marks. I do not think it difficult to tell whether a mark belongs to any firm or not. Merchants trading in Hongkong get their goods from all manufacturing centres in Europe. Kwong Yik is a dealer in dyes and also a dyer. He does a good deal of business. We have sold him dyes before and since he refused to enter into the contract, only once since I think. That was at the same price. I do not know from whom else he purchased. Before the negotiation which fell through he used to purchase from us in lots of a thousand packages at a time. We informed him we were the sole agents for this dye and pointed out the marks to him. A Chinaman on seeing the Chinese letters on package B would have known that the package had not come through us. The putting a name on would indicate through whom they had been imported and that it was not the goods of the plaintiffs. There were no Chinese letters on the package I sent to Canton. I got a package (marked F) from Canton in May, which had Grossmann's name on. The negotiations were conducted at Canton and the contract would have been made there. There is no variation in the price of our dye, but there are great fluctuations in the sale according to the season, and also according to the supply. A great many houses import aniline dyes. I don't know whether there is the same demand for ours when other people's dyes fall in price. The demand has been increasing from year to year, leading to larger importations and increased competition.

Re-examined by Mr. Hayllar—I got two tins of the spurious dyes in Canton and afterwards several with Grossmann's mark on them in Hongkong. I don't know how long plaintiffs have been manufacturing these dyes, but rather over ten years than under.

Cheang Po Sang, trading as Kwong Yik, at Canton, said he was a dealer in dyes and had also a knowledge of dying. He corroborated the evidence of the last witness as to his purchasing large quantities of dye from Messrs. Hesse & Co., and as to commencing negotiations for a contract in January which fell through. The dye was good, and the people in Szechuen purchased it without any examination upon the faith of the mark. Whilst he was negotiating with the Szechuen traders he was shown a package with the name of the Shuen Lee foreign firm on it (similar to package F.). After this he did not conclude the contract with the plaintiffs. He had seen several hundred packages like that marked F at a dye dealer's at Canton, about the middle of February. This dye was not so good as that supplied by Hesse and Co., who supplied better dye than any of the five firms dealing in dyes in Hongkong which he knew. After package F had been shown to him he went to the Shuen Lee firm (defendant's) in February, and looked at some of the dye. The price asked for it was $1.20. He did not buy any. He had bought some of plaintiff's dye from a Chinaman once. Since February the trade in this article had declined a little.

By the Attorney-General—Aniline dyes were introduced into China twenty-five or twenty-six years ago. They are used for dying silk, chiefly intended for home consumption. Previous to January last witness had sold about three thousand tins in a few months every year. He got some from plaintiff and some of the same kind from the Kwong Hing Chinese firm. He had bought some of a different mark and quality from Meyer & Co., Carlowitz & Co., Sanders and Co., and Wieler & Co. Melchers & Co. also dealt the dyes but witness did not buy from them. These firms sold a little cheaper than Hesse and Co. It was in January he was negotiating about the contract with Hesse and Co. If anybody had said it was in April it was not true. He saw the tin with the Chinese characters on in February. He saw the packet marked F first in March. The Szechuen trader showed it to him. He purchased from Hesse and Co. 1,000 tins in the first moon of the Chinese year. In October he bought 1,200. He had not bought any from them between those dates, but had 400 from Meyer and Company and 500 from Carlowitz and Company. He had had dealings with the Szechuen firm for the past ten years. The trader had bought from him since March 600 tins, which witness bought from Hesse and Company. If witness's agreement had been carried out that trader might have taken 1,000 tins, or several hundred, but there were several other traders who dealt with him. Taking the bad year into account, there had been bad business to the extent of $5,000. His sales were at least 1,000 tins a month. He had lost a great many customers. When the trader brought him the tins he did not notice the different marks. He told the trader that the tin marked B did not correspond with the other tin. He knew that the A tin was better than the B tin, as one had a trade mark at each end, and the other had none. One trade mark had W.H.K. on it and the other was "Extra Superfine guaranteed." He saw Mr. Grossman in the middle of February; it was that time he saw the tin. The defendant told him that he was dealing in this kind of goods and he had better patronise him. He told defendant that they were not good. He had examined some of the samples in the office. The defendant told him that the price was $1.20, which was ten cents difference. The plaintiffs' prices had been the same for the last two years. He had never before made a contract for so large a quantity as that in the contract. He had never bought at any time more than 1,000 tins at one time prior to the contract.

By Mr. Hayllar.—He did not know how much the trader bought of the defendants. The trader had told him that people had goods like that cheaper than his. He heard that the defendant was selling cheap, and he wanted to obtain some of it.

By a Juror—He was under the impression that the plaintiffs were the only persons who received goods of that chop. That was his belief when he was negotiating the contract with him.

At this stage the Court adjourned.

Mr. Gladstone was to contribute to the October number of *Macmillan's Magazine* an article on "The Dominions of Odysseus and the Island Group of the Odyssey."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS"

[BY SOUTHERN LINE.]

LONDON, 20th November, 1877.

THE GREAT TURF FRAUDS.

The Detectives implicated in the recent Great Turf frauds have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Chief Inspector Clarke was acquitted.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The Russians have summoned the garrison of Erzeroum to surrender: the Sultan has ordered the latter to resist the enemy.

Suleiman Pasha has resumed the offensive on the Kara Lom.

The Russian loss in the assault on Kars is given as 2,500 men.

EXPLOSION ON THE "YESSO."

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A gloom was thrown over the town yesterday morning by the occurrence of a terrible accident on the steamer *Yesso*, Captain S. Ashton, from the Coast Ports. The vessel was being moored alongside Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s wharf, between half-past seven and eight o'clock, when a terrible explosion took place, and the forward part of the ship was enshrouded in a dense cloud of steam. The pressure of steam at the time was 14lbs. One of the back plates of the starboard boiler had given way and was blown out. The steam rushed into the Chinese cabin and forecastle, and worked terrible havoc there. Twelve men were killed on the spot, and sixty-four were taken to the Hospital, the injuries of all of them being most serious, and deaths occurred hourly during the day. Many more are expected to die. Several others who were also much scalded, were taken to the Tung Wah hospital, and others less severely injured went to their homes. One man was taken by his friends into a sampan, where he died in the afternoon. Only one European was hurt, the second engineer, Mr. W. Haggat, who, however, is not very seriously injured. It was a ghastly sight to see the dead and wounded lying about, and crowds soon collected round the steamer and at the doors of the Civil Hospital and the dead house. The wretched victims of the explosion were fearfully disfigured, and on the deck of the steamer the skin from their hands, feet, and legs was to be seen scattered about. Persons who have witnessed many appalling catastrophes were heard to say that they had never witnessed so sickening and distressing a scene before. All the corridors in the Hospital were filled with the wounded, whose piteous cries and groans resounded on all sides, and made up a most distressing scene. As the accommodation in the hospital was insufficient, the European mess-room in the gaol was fitted up as a temporary hospital, and the sufferers were removed there. As soon as the Admiral heard of the accident he signalled for all the men-of-war in port to render medical assistance, which they promptly did. Assistance in removing the bodies and extricating the wounded was afforded by the officers of the ships, the police, and a number of gentlemen who promptly hastened to the scene, and oil was obtained from Messrs. Lane, Crawford's store and freely used on the sufferers. The general cry amongst the scalded was sui (water). Most of the unfortunate people were in a state of complete helplessness, and several scarcely lived to reach the hospital. The number of Chinese brought down by the *Yesso* was a hundred and seventy-two. Two old women had the presence of mind to wrap themselves up in their bed clothes, and thereby escaped injury, while many round about them were badly scalded. One Chinese family who were in a cabin between decks had the forethought to shut the door, which kept the steam out, and they escaped unhurt. Numbers of those who were scalded were coolies who, on the steamer arriving at the wharf, rushed on board to obtain a job to carry the luggage for the passengers. The bulkhead on the end of the boiler is partly blown down, and the tea, which was stowed in the forehold, was scattered in all directions in the hold. The steam burst open the hatchway to the between decks and the skylight on the upper deck. The boiler was built in Hongkong about three years and a half ago. The European passengers brought down by the *Yesso* were Dr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Dougal, and one European deck passenger. One of the fire engines was got out, under the superintendence of Inspector Orley, also the engine from the Hongkong Fire Insurance. The latter one was playing into the fore hatch where there was great heat. The police were actively at work to prevent robbery of the passengers' luggage during the confusion consequent on the disaster, and only one known case occurred. Every possible help was rendered by the naval surgeons and civil medical men, and one of the naval surgeons remained to assist the Colonial Surgeon all last night. His Excellency the Governor visited the gaol, the Civil Hospital, the Tung-wah, and the steamer *Yesso*. He gave orders for relays of attendants at the Gaol and Hospital, and for the relations and friends of the victims to be admitted in detachments of a dozen at a time to see them in order that there should be no crowding. He also, when at the Tung wah Hospital gave directions for the place to be properly ventilated, and otherwise looked after the comfort and well-being of the poor creatures.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was opened at the Civil Hospital at four o'clock in the afternoon by Mr. Russell, Coroner, Messrs. J. A. Mossley, V. L. Meyenberg, and R. H. Radecker being sworn as the jury.

The Coroner said—I presume you are all aware, gentlemen, of the circumstances under which we meet here to-day. A most unfortunate and sudden catastrophe occurred by the bursting of one of the boilers of the steamship *Yesso* when she arrived here this morning. Shortly after she came in and while lying alongside the wharf, a plate of the boiler gave way and was thrown off with great violence. The steam went into the hold, burst open the hatches, and burnt to death a great number of people. The return made by the police of the number of people brought up is eighty-nine, and there are now lying in the dead-house here thirty. First the wounded were brought here, but there being no accommodation, they were taken to the European mess room in the gaol, where as many as still survive are now lying. There were sixty there. Eleven have died since, and there are now remaining there, looked after by a number of surgeons, forty-nine. There are two men upstairs living, eight were taken to the Tung-wah Hospital, one of whom has died, and up to the present there are thirty-seven deaths. The whole number of persons accounted for is eighty-nine. At present I have only been able to get four bodies identified, one Malay and three Chinese. We will see the bodies here, then go to look at the steamship, then to the Tung-wah Hospital, and then we will adjourn until to-morrow. It is a very deplorable thing. Of course we don't know how it occurred, but in the course of the inquiry we will probably find out all about it, and it is perfectly useless to speculate about it now.

The jury then commenced their painful task of viewing the bodies. They first went to the dead-house in Hollywood-road, where the dead bodies ranged on the floor and on benches, presented a fearful spectacle, the skin hanging from parts of the bodies or being completely stripped off. A still more painful sight was that in the improvised hospital in the gaol, where forty-nine sufferers lay moaning on their beds. All that could be done to make them comfortable had been done, they had had the best medical attendance, and their pain had been alleviated to the full extent of surgical skill, but it was heart-rending to hear their groans and observe their fearful sufferings. Most of them appeared unable to move at all, and it is feared that only very few of the poor fellows will survive. It was not only their external wounds they suffered from, but they had inhaled the steam and thus scalded their lungs. Having viewed a dead body here which had not yet been removed to the dead-house, the jury went to the *Yesso*, where Captain Ashton pointed out how the accident had occurred. The plate was blown out and thrown forward against a beam on the foreside of the bulkhead, which it had broken in the middle. The steam had forced up the hatchway to the between deck, where about half the Chinese passengers were, and also the skylight on to the main deck. This skylight was thrown a considerable distance in the air. The main deck had been cleared, but the between-deck and hold remained in the same state as they were after the removal of the bodies. There were still lying about the skins of hands and feet, which had come off like gloves. Leaving the ship, the coroner and jury went to the Tung Wah Hospital, where they visited the injured who had been taken there and viewed three dead bodies. From the Tung Wah they proceeded to the Civil Hospital, where they went to see the two men under treatment there, one of whom is a Fat-shan mandarin. The inquiry was then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

At a late hour last night the deaths numbered sixty-two.

POLICE COURT.

November 22nd.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

ALLEGED THEFT AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

William Fergusson, a seaman, unemployed, was charged with having stolen some money from John Anderson, a seaman.

John Anderson said that he was a seaman living at the Sailors' Home. The prisoner was also stopping there. They were paid off from the British ship *Golden Russet*. He had £5 10s. He placed some of that money in a pocket-book, also four discharges which he placed in his breast coat pocket. In his trouser's pocket he had a small purse containing £1 10s., and an Amsterdam gold coin. He had taken a little drop too much, and laid down on a bench and went to sleep. He woke up a short time after and missed his pocket-book and all the contents. A policeman was called, who found the pocket book, and the discharge inside was found on the person of the prisoner, but no money. The money was not found. He did not think that the prisoner intended to steal it.

James Remann, who was living at the Sailors' Home, gave evidence to the effect that he saw the prisoner go to the last witness openly and take the pocket-book. Several persons saw him. He did not think the prisoner intended to steal it.

Prisoner said that he saw that the first witness was drunk, and he took the book, so that it should not be lost. He had been on the best of terms with him during the whole voyage.

Discharged.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Kwok Asing was brought up, on remand, charged with being in the unlawful possession of a clock. The prisoner was identified as an old offender. He had been convicted five times. He was now fined £5; in default, three months' imprisonment.

LARCENY.

Kau Ayau was charged by Su Achau, a money-changer, living in Hollywood-road, with stealing a waistcoat from his house. Fined $2; in default, fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT ON THE "YESSO."

Ng Apun, a seamen on board the steamship *Yesso*, was charged by Inspector Lindsay with stealing some maccaroni.

Inspector Lindsay said that about eight o'clock that morning he went on board the *Yesso*. He saw the prisoner with a paper package walking along the deck, witness followed him to the after part of the vessel when he saw that the package contained Chinese maccaroni. He apprehended him. All the other seamen were employed in removing those that had been injured by the explosion.

Fined £5; in default, three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ALLEGED LARCENY ON THE "NAMOA."

Chan Asing was charged by Hong Achoi with stealing jacket value $3 on board the steamship *Namoa*. Remanded until the 28th inst.

TOKIO.

The Army Department is about to erect a building covering 2,000 tsubo, to serve as a manufactory of Snider rifles.

The Department of Home Affairs has ordered drawings of various plants indigenous to Japan to be made and sent to the French Exhibition next year, for which purpose three hundred specimens have already been purchased.

It is rumoured that the Government has granted permission to foreigners to reside in the following parts of Tokio, other than the Concession at Tsukiji:—Shitomi-chô, Otomi-chô, Irifuni-chô, Odawara-chô, Hatchô-bori and Kobiki-chô.—*Japan Mail.*

Mr. Kitani, a wealthy citizen of Ishikawa Ken, has offered to bear the principal burden of expense of a telegraphic line connecting his locality with the town of Otsu on Lake Biwa, if the government will authorize him to form a company for the purpose of constructing it.

Messrs. Greeven and Marchin, German engineers connected with the bureau of agriculture and industry, and engaged until recently in the new silk factory in Josin, have received, respectively, presents of three hundred and one hundred yen on the expiration of their engagements.

We find the following paragraph in the *Echo du Japon*:—"Our readers have doubtless been unaware that their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, desirous of instructing themselves in European science, were accustomed to take lessons regularly every day, excepting those of *ichi roku*. Since the thirtieth of last month, these *congés* of *ichi roku* have been suppressed, and their Majesties interrupt their lessons only on Sundays."

His Excellency Mr. de Struve, the Russian Minister, and Baron Rosen, Secretary of Legation, are said to have joined the party of foreign visitors at Nareshino, to witness the forthcoming military display. The representatives of Western Powers will presently be there in sufficient force to have a review of their own, if they like, in rivalry of the army parade. It would be a fine thing to see the diplomatic corps arrayed in force, armed with the peaceful weapons of their craft, the arms of Pallas, not of Mars, manœuvring with intellectual and spiritual, instead of mechanical and physical dexterity and conquering by the strategy of mind instead of matter. But would the exhibition be complete without the commanding presence and massive intelligence of their acknowled chieftain and confessed lord paramount, now roving far away upon the deep salt sea?

One fruit of the union of the Scotch and American and the Dutch Reformed Missions in Japan, recently effected, has been the establishment in Tsukiji of a theological school where instruction in systematic theology is given by members of the three boards. The direction of the seminary has been entrusted to a committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. Amerman, MacLaren, and Imbrie. These gentlemen are assisted by Messrs. Verbeck, Miller, and Thompson. Mr. Thompson gives lectures on Old Testament Readings, Mr. Amerman on Ecclesiastical History and Septemmatic Theology, Mr. Imbrie on the New Testament, Mr. Miller on the Constitution of the Church, Mr. Verbeck on Homiletics and the Evidences of Christianity, and Mr. MacLaren on Sacred History and Biblical Literature. There is also instruction in Greek and Chinese. The lectures are delivered in Japanese, either directly or through interpreters. At present there are twenty pupils.—*Tokio Times.*

The season of fires in the capital may now be said to have fairly commenced. Only the other day we had to record a conflagration in the barracks at Gofuku-bashi, and now again the news comes to us of another, and a more serious one in its results, to the inhabitants of the district destroyed. About seven o'clock p.m. on the 9th inst. a fire broke out in an oil-shop at Shinagawa. The weather was perfectly calm at the time, yet notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, who were quickly on the spot, the flames spread rapidly; nor could they be got under before some two hundred and fifty houses, covering a distance of about two *cho*, had been burnt to the ground. The conflagration was caused, as is so often now the case, by an accident to a kerosine lamp. Many houses of public resort were among those destroyed, and, as these usually contain a large number of inmates, the suffering entailed will be far greater than results from fires in any ordinary quarter of the city. It is stated that an old man and a child were burnt to death.—*Japan Gazette.*

TIENTSIN RACES.

FIRST DAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

A most enjoyable meeting has just taken place. The races were held on the old Race Course near the Treaty Joss House, and the weather for the first two days was all that could be desired, bright and clear with little or no wind; but the third day was not so pleasant, as there was a strong breeze from the north with a deal of dust. The Grand Stand as usual was decorated with Flags, and several of the ladies graced it with their presence.

The first day's sport commenced with

The TZE-CHU-LIN STAKES. Half-a-Mile.

Mr. Random's Spray 1
Mr. James's Tourterelle 2

Two starters. Won in a canter.

The MAIDEN PLATE. One Mile.

Mr. Sabroff's Forlorn Hope 1
Mr. Frazer's Ganymede 2
Mr. Leicester's Ho-Kiyak-Sai 3

The ponies got away to a good start. Ho-Kiyak-Sai was in difficulties early in the race. Forlorn Hope and Ganymede raced neck and neck up the straight to the finish, when the former staying the best, drew ahead and won easily by a length.

The WALKER STAKES. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Black's Cloud 1
Mr. Random's Snail 2
Mr. Gibbon's Harlequin 3

Five starters. A good race throughout, the ponies being all close together at the finish, when Cloud drew ahead and won easily by a length.

The NORTHERN CUP. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Frazer's Glymt 1
Mr. Leicester's Ho-Kiyak-Sai 2
Mr. Random's Snake 3

Four starters. Glymt got away with a good lead, which he gradually increased and won in a canter.

The PEIHO STAKES. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Frazer's Ganymede 1
Mr. James's Tourterelle 2
Mr. Random's Sprig 3

Three starters. Sprig started favourite for this race, but contrary to general expectation he did not run in his usual form. Ganymede made the running and won an exciting race on the post by a neck.

The AUTUMN CUP. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Frazer's Sakouska 1
Mr. Random's Spray 2

Only two starters. Spray was the favorite. He went away with the lead, but bolted off the course at the top corner, thereby allowing Sakouska to canter in at his ease.

SECOND DAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

A CUP PRESENTED BY CHINA MERCHANTS' COMPANY, value Tls. 100. One Mile.

Mr. Frazer's Glymt 1
Mr. James's Tourterelle 2
Mr. Von Mollendorff's Grave 3

This was a very hollow race. Glymt won in a canter by several lengths.

The CHALLENGE CUP. Two Miles.

Mr. Leicester's Ho-Kiyak-Sai 1
Mr. Random's Smike 2
Mr. Frazer's Sakouska 3

This was a very easily won race, the winner cantered in first by several lengths.

The TIENTSIN CUP. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Frazer's Glymt 1
Mr. Random's Sprig 2
Mr. Sebroff's Forlorn Hope 3

This was a very good race. Glymt swerved badly at the start and lost several lengths, which distance he however managed to pick up, and won a very exciting race by a head.

The TRIAL STAKES. One Mile.

Mr. Random's Spray 1
Mr. Sebroff's Forlorn Hope 2
Mr. Leicester's Ho-Kiyak-Sai 3

Ganymede and Cloud also ran. Spray won easily on the post. Two dogs ran across the course, upsetting both Ganymede and Cloud. Fortunately neither of their riders were seriously injured.

The CONSOLATION STAKES. One Mile.

Mr. James's Tourterelle 1
Mr. Random's Sprig 2
Mr. Gibbon's Harlequin 3

Six starters. A close race between the first three.

THIRD DAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

A SWEEPSTAKES. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Random's Spray 1
Mr. Leicester's Ho-Kiyak-Sai 2
Mr. Frazer's Ganymede 3

Four starters. A good race to within about 200 yards of the winning post, when Spray shot out and won easily.

A STEEPLECHASE. Two Miles.

Mr. Frazer's Sakouska 1
Mr. Gibbon's Harlequin 2
Mr. Colin Campbell's First Make 3
Tourterelle and Forlorn Hope also ran. A very good race between the first three.

The MAFOO'S RACE. Once Round.

Glymt 1
Forlorn Hope 2
Ganymede 3

—*N. C. Daily News.*

YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB AUTUMN MEETING.

FIRST DAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

More admirable weather for out-door sports could not be desired than that experienced on this the opening day of the Autumn Meeting of the Yokohama Race Club. Not a cloud floated on the breeze; and bracing air was rendered pleasant and exhilarating by the warm rays of Otentosama. The attendance was only moderately good for such lovely weather, in itself sufficent to entice pleasure seekers into open air. The Band of the *Tennessee* was present, and enlivened the proceedings, as it has done before, with a choice selection of music. Subjoined are the results:—

The TRIAL PLATE, for China Ponies that have never won a flat race here up to date of entry; weight for inches; entrance, $5. Once Round.

Mr. Osborn's Grey Friar, 10st. 5lb 1
Mr. Steven's Satisfaction, 10st. 5lb 2
Mr. Fritz's Wilhelm Tell, 10st. 5lb 0

The Grey Friar went off with the lead, and before a quarter of a mile had been covered established a lead of fifty yards, which he maintained all the way round, and won hard held. In the back stretch, Satisfaction ran into second place, which he kept, Wilhelm Tell finishing some 150 yards in the rear.

The GRIFFINS' PLATE, a Sweepstakes with $50 added; for Japan Ponies *bonâ fide* Griffins; weight for inches; entrance, $10. Five Furlongs.

Mr. J. Peel's Ichi Roku, 10st. 6lb 1
Mr. Fritz's Fleur de Lys, 10st. 4lb 2

Ichi Roku got rather the better of the start, but suffered his competitor to get and keep on even terms until after passing the trees. Down the straight the grey came away and won in a canter.

The CHALLENGE CUP, value, $250; for China Ponies; weight for inches; entrance, $5; to be won at two consecutive meetings by the same stable. One Mile and a Half.

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Mr. Morrison's Hoolet, 11st. 4lb. 1
Mr. J. Peel's Bonny Doon, 11st. 10lb. 2
Mr. P. Kelly's Vandal, 10st. 8lb. 3

At the trees it looked very much like Bonny Doon's race, as he had run level with Hoolet, and in this position the pair entered the straight, with Vandal pursuing them at the top of his speed a few lengths behind. Whip and spur, spur and whip, was the order, and the white pony again showed to the fore, this time not to be overhauled, though the brown made one more effort a hundred yards from home, but weight told and the game little pony had to succumb to the pony he beat on the first day. The handicapping for this race gave general satisfaction.

The NIPPON HANDICAP, a handicap for all Japan Pony winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, $5. Compulsory; Open also to beaten ponies at the meeting. Once round.

Mr. J. Peel's Ichi Roku, 10st. 7lb. 1
Mr. Morrison's Distemper, 10st. 12lb. 2
Mr. Pringle's Planet, 10st. 7lb. 3

Distemper and Planet were the favourites for this race. The straight was entered with Distemper some three lengths ahead of Planet and Ichi Roku, when the latter was seen to come with a rush, and eventually he defeated the tartan pony by two lengths; Planet an indifferent third.

The SCURRY STAKES, for all ponies; weight as per scale; entrance, $5. Three furlongs.

Mr. Morrison's Braemar, 10st. 8lb. 1
Mr. Savile Stuart's Talisman, 10st. 5lb. 2
Mr. Fritz's Faust, 10st. 5lb. 3

After one false start the lot got away with Braemar in front. Braemar was never reached by any of his competitors, and won in 45 seconds.

The CHINA CONSOLATION PLATE, for all beaten China ponies at the meeting; weight for inches; entrance $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Savile Stuart's Not Proven, 10st. 8lb. 1
Mr. Savile Stuart's Talisman, 10st. 5lb. 2
Mr. Fritz's Don Carlos, 10st. 5lb. 3

Talisman led off at a great pace followed at a respectable distance by Don Carlos, Not Proven running a waiting race, till the straight was reached when he took second place, and a few lengths from home went to the front, winning easily.

The SOLACE CUP, for all beaten Japan ponies at the meeting; weight for inches; entrance, $5. Five furlongs.

Mr. Morrison's Disinfectant, 10st. 2lb. 1
Mr. Pringle's Planet, 10st. 6lb. 2
Mr. Mason's Silverspring, 10st. 8lb. 3

This was a very good race between the two black ponies, the tartan winning by a couple of lengths.

The SAYONARA STAKES, Handicap for all ponies; to be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing, when entries will be received; winner of No. 2 (third day) excluded; winner of the Nippon Handicap, 7lb. extra; winner of any other race after publication of the handicap, 3lb. extra; entrance, $10. One round.

Mr. Morrison's Braemar, 11st. 6lb. 1
Mr. P. Kell's Vandal, 10st. 12lb. 2
Mr. Osborn's Grey Friar, 11st. 0lb. 3

Six ponies came to the post for the Sayonara Stakes. After one false start the lot got away moderately well, Liddesdale getting the worst of it. Braemar took up the running, but Grey Friar soon deprived him of it. Vandal lay last until half way round, when he was set going and ran through his ponies, but could not overhaul Braemar who had deprived the Friar of his leading position.

BETTORS' RACE, for China Ponies; minimum weight 100lb. Once round.

Not Proven 1
Lintis 2
Faust 3

BETTORS' RACE, for Japan Ponies; minimum weight 100lb. Five furlongs.

Disinfectant 1
Planet 2
Silverspring 3

—Japan Gazette.

TURKISH SOLDIERS IN ASIA.

The correspondent of the *Republique Française*, writing from Trebizonde, gives an interesting sketch of the Turkish soldiers in Asia. He says, "I cannot too highly express the surprise and admiration with which the brave Turkish troops have filled me. Men without any knowledge of the handling of modern arms, called away suddenly from their agricultural or pastoral pursuits, have been turned in a few weeks into obedient, patient, hardened soldiers, with sufficient military education to make the Russians turn back. Such a result is, indeed, to the glory of the instructors, who, on the whole, are almost as ignorant in army matters as their men. Military attachés are astounded that a Turkish army can exist without any of the special services which are indispensable to Western armies. There is no head commissariat, and no paymasters; it is true that the latter would be a sinecure, seeing that the pay is regularly wanting. The head staff is composed of a chief and two attachés, fresh from the schools of Constantinople, and one Secretary. The Generals of division have only one Aid-de-Camp; the General of brigade have none at all. There is not a Staff officer capable of drawing up a topographical view. The Staff was for a long time without maps, and now they have copies of the Russian maps! For two years the soldiers have not received a farthing; they are dressed in rags, and have hardly any shoes to their feet; the mess is insufficient and bad, and when the dinner is wanting several times running, the soldier, instead of grumbling, thanks the Sultan and prays for him and his glory. The Imperial Guard is no better off, at least, to judge from the battalions I have seen; their uniforms look ten years old, and are of all cuts and colours, as if they belonged to the remnants of the armies of Europe since the beginning of the century. On the other hand, their arms are in admirable condition—well cleaned and polished—and when the battalions pass by the sight of their well kept weapons makes one forget all about the ultra-fantastic uniforms of the men. You should see how they drill with precision and rapidity. When they go through the bayonet exercise, which is according to the French theory, it is a pleasure to watch their neat, quick, regular movements, and the *amour propre* which every man displays to execute with perfection the commands of the chief. When they manœuvre the word of command is given by bugles, which they understand marvellously well. Besides gun and bayonet, they have also a sabre. You may reply that these soldiers are old troops long drilled at Constantinople, that they are the pick of the Turkish forces. Nothing of the sort; many of them have been only six months in the ranks, but the aptitude of the Turk to military exercises is such that the amount of time is enough to make a very presentable soldier. He loves his arms, he takes care of them, studies them, and exerts all his intelligence to understand their mechanism. The manœuvres he is put through interest him, and consequently he soon understands them. His great defect is marching badly in file; he likes long halts; but he must go according to his humour. When they disembarked here, I studied the physiognomy of all these soldiers, and I was struck with their simple, honest and mild bearing. They are incapable of committing the abominations with which the Turks are reproached, and which are the work of the savage, irregular Kurds and Circassians, whom it is a mistake to employ, for the majority of them are fit for nothing as soldiers."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

OPIUM.

THURSDAY, 22nd November.

As the steamers, with drug from this month's (seventh) sale, are expected to arrive in a few days, the native dealers are keeping out of the market for the present; and there has been consequently nothing reported in either kind of Bengal.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per German ship *Galatea*, for San Francisco on the 18th instant:—23,473 bags Rice, each 50lbs.; 1,553 packages Tea, 1,050 boxes Nut Oil, 688 boxes Root Flour, 643 rolls Matting, 2,500 packages Preserves, 2,000 jars Salts, 265 bags Pepper, 518 bags Beans, 65 bags Sago, 38 bales Feather, 125 empty Quicksilver Flasks, and 4,754 pkgs. Sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/10½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/11½
Credits, at 6 months' sight 3/11½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/11½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight 221½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight 231½
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—57 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,100 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,800 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 640 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$255 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$670 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$175 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—12 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—20 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 26 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share, nominal.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per share, nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£104 10s. Ex. 4s. 11d

SALES ON NOVEMBER 22ND, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Rattans—300 piculs, at $5.10, by Hop-ling to local trader.
White Wax—3 pieces, at $65.00, by Hop-ling to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers—10 bags, at $9.80, by Hing-tai-chan to travelling trader.
Japan Copper Sheathings—50 piculs, at $22, Hing-tai-chan to travelling trader.
Red Dates—150 bags, at Tls. 6.5.0, by Hing-tai-chan to travelling trader.
Vermicelli—50 bags, at $8.80, by Hing-tai-chan to travelling trader.
White Peas—500 piculs, at $2.16, by Fook-mow-loong to travelling trader.
Lucraban Seeds—100 bags, at $1.80, by Chun-tai to travelling trader.
Milled Rice—(middling), 1,000 piculs, at $2.30, by Kin-tai-loong to local trader.
Mushrooms—5 cases, at $47.50, by Fook-yuen-wo to travelling trader.
Milled Rice, No. 1—2,000 piculs, at $2.36, by Kin-tai-loong to local trader.
Japan Copper Sheathings—20 bags, at $23.00, by Tung-shun-wo to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

November 22nd.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.190
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.200
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.180
Thermometer—9 A.M.	74
Thermometer—1 P.M.	78
Thermometer—4 P.M.	74
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	69
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	70
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	71
Thermometer—Maximum	74
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	69

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

November 22nd.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETERS, &c.	HONG-KONG.		AMOY.		SHANG-HAI.		NAGA-SAKI.	
	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.26	30.28	30.22	30.26	30.24	30.23	30.10	30.11
Thermometer attached	71.0	72.0	—	—	59.0	57.00	51.8	51.8
Direction of Wind	E	E	NE	NE	ENE	NE	NNW	NNE
Force	4	5	3	3	4	2	2	3
Dry Thermometer	71.0	72.5	73.0	70.0	58.0	57.0	52.2	54.1
Wet Thermometer	65.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	52.0	54.0	52.5	48.9
Weather	b.c.	b.c.	b.c.	o.c.	o.c.	o.c.	b.b.	b.
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER in Fahrenheit degrees and tens; kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE ON WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Red, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!! CHRISTMAS!!!

F. HUTCHINGS,
COMPRADORE, STEVEDORE, &c.,
Having returned to Amoy, begs to announce that he will supply
CHRISTMAS MEATS,
and all other Produce to be obtained at the aforesaid port of Amoy,
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
and trusts that Hongkong Residents will favour him with their Patronage as heretofore.
He will have a Grand Selection of Meats for the Christmas Vacation, also Fat Turkeys and Geese.
Amoy, 9th November, 1877. [1m1702

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
CLARETS, at $12, $10, $7, $6, $5½, and $4½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
SHERRIES, at $10½, $9, $8½, and $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $13 PER CASE OF 2 DOZEN PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $12 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
HOCK, at $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
BRANDIES, *** *** and ****, at $6½, $7½, $9, and $10½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
WACHTER'S CHAMPAGNE,
AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
$18 PER DOZEN QUARTS.
Detailed Price Lists on application to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [1698

FOR SALE.

DANISH BEER, TUBORGS FABRIKKER,
$7 per Case Quarts,
$9 per Case Pints.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1877. [1m1668

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
CELEBRATED
WINES AND COGNAC
Price List on application.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [1637

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE,
1874, "WEISSLACK."
$19 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1876. [52

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REDUCED PRICE, $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE in two Parts.
The *Daily Press* Office.

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NEW YORK	Isles of the South	Dennett	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Colorado	Ingraham	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	T. A. Goddard	A. F. Smith	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	China (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	Belgic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	On 6th prox., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Cilurnum	Shrewsbury	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Empreza	Skinner	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
BRISBANE, SYDNEY, &c.	Somerset (str.)		Singapore	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 10th prox.
PORT DARWIN, &c.	Charlton (str.)	J. Johnson	Hongkong	Hop Kee & Co.	Quick despatch.
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HONOLULU	Charter Oak	Staples	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON	Cassandra (str.)	Langer	Hongkong	Soey Shing	To-day, at 6 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Anadyr (str.)	Moreau		Messageries Maritimes	On 29th inst., at noon.
BANGKOK	Danube (str.)	A. Clanchy	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 26th inst., at 5 P.M.
MANILA, via AMOY	Emuy (str.)	Blanco	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Feronia (str.)	Schultz		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Orestes (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 27th inst.
AMOY	Esmeralda (str.)	Thebaud		J. Y. V. Shaw	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.

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from 20 Cents per Yard.
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BLACK & COLOURED SILK VELVETS,
unusually Cheap.
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A very large Stock of various
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certainly the Best and Cheapest Goods ever introduced.
All the New and Useful Colours in
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SEALSKIN JACKETS, MUFFS, & BOAS.
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Specialities in LADIES' HOSE.
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Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [55

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Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.
Address, care of HOO-TI-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.
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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.
For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.
For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.
To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.
It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.
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Apply to THOS. G. GLOVER.
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MONOPOLE.
DEETJEN & Co.
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DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS, CENTRAL and PIN-FIRE, with Cartridges, Cartridge Cases, Wadding, Shot, &c. Also RIFLES and REVOLVERS.
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54, Praya Central.
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ALCESTIS, British bark, Trail.—Order.
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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SAIGON.

THE German Steamship
"CASSANDRA,"
Captain Langer, will leave this for the above Port TO-DAY, the 23rd instant, at 6 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SOEY SHING,
Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1877. [1719

FOR AMOY.

THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Thebaud, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. Y. V. SHAW,
Agent.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1877. [1714

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamship
"FERONIA,"
Schultz, Master, shortly expected, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1877. [1705

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.
THE Company's Steamship
"ORESTES"
will be despatched on or about the 27th instant.
For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1877. [1706

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at the usual Australian Coast Ports).
THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"SOMERSET"
will be despatched as above from SINGAPORE on the 10th December next.
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Undersigned, who are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1877. [1710

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, AND SYDNEY.

THE British Steamer
"CHARLTON,"
Captain J. Johnson, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOP KEE & Co.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1877. [1700

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark
"T. A. GODDARD,"
A. F. Smith, Master, will load here for the above Port and have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1877. [1m1715

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Clipper Ship
"CILURNUM,"
Shrewsbury, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1877. [1699

FOR HONOLULU.

THE A1 American Ship
"CHARTER OAK,"
Staples, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1877. [1642

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship
"COLORADO,"
Ingraham, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1877. [1643

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Ship
"ISLES OF THE SOUTH,"
Dennett, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1877. [1526

FOR LONDON.

THE *A1 100 years Splendid British Clipper Ship
"SYDENHAM,"
A. Millar, Commander, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1877. [1461

FOR DUNEDIN (N. Z.)

THE A1 German Barque
"MARIE,"
Captain Burmeister, will load here for the above Port and have a quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1877. [1688

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A1 British Barque
"EMPREZA,"
Captain Skinner, will load here and have a quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1877. [1634

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [59

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, February, 1877.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CHINA" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 24th November, at 4 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
A REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on REGULAR RATES is GRANTED to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in commission.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 23rd instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 29th November, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "ANADYR," Commandant MOREAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 28th November, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES.
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 6th December, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 5th December. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M., same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1877.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [71

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Unders

EXTRACTS.

UNDER THE VIOLETS.

Her hands are cold; her face is white;
Nor more her pulses come and go;
Her eyes are shut to life and light;
Fold the white vesture, snow on snow,
And lay her where the violets blow.

But not beneath a graven stone,
To plead for tears with alien eyes,
A slender cross of wood alone
Shall say that here a maiden lies
In peaceful skies.

And gray old trees of hugest limb,
Shall whool their circling shadows round
To make the scorching sunlight dim,
That drinks the greenness from the ground
And droop their dead leaves on her mound.

When o'er their boughs the squirrels run,
And through their leaves the robins call,
And, ripening in the Autumn sun,
The acorns and the chestnuts fall,
Doubt not that she would heed them all.

For her the morning choir shall sing
Its matins from the branches high,
And every minstrel voice of Spring
That trills beneath the April sky
Shall greet her with its earliest cry.

When, turning round their dial track,
Eastward the lengthening shadows pass,
Her little mourners, clad in black,
The crickets sliding through the grass,
Shall pipe for her an evening mass.

At last the rootlets of the trees,
Shall find the prison where she lies,
And bear the buried dust they seize,
In leaves and blossoms to the skies;
So may the soul that warmed it rise.

If any, born of kindlier blood,
Should ask, "What maiden lies below?"
Say only this: "A tender bud,
That tried to blossom in the snow,
Lies withered where the violets blow."

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

CAN FISH SPEAK.

"I believe that they have the power of making intelligible communications to one another, mouth to mouth; and, as I have frequently noticed, or fancied I did, a kind of 'knowing look' about their eyes, shall at least credit these intelligent creatures, as Thomson credited Celadon and his Amelia, with 'looking unutterable things.'" —*"Notes on Fish and Fishing," by J. J. Manley, M.A.*

PROFESSOR FAWCETT AS A DEBATER.

In the House of Commons his is essentially the rhetoric of conviction, not of persuasion. It is by the almost monotonous distinctness of utterance, lucidity of arrangement, extreme simplicity of illustration, and remorseless rigidity of their logical structure, that his speeches impress the listener. He always knows precisely what he means. He apparently never has the smallest doubt in his own mind that what he means is and must be absolutely right, and he speaks with the air of one who, whilst admitting that he is in a hopeless minority just now, is quite sure that all the world will be on his side ere he has sat down. There never seems to be the smallest crack or joint of doubt in the iron armour of his political belief, and he conveys the impression that the only sympathy with stupidity which he can afford to waste upon his opponents is a feeling of pity that they are so weak-minded as not to yield to his manifestly irresistible series of syllogisms. In a great discussion he shines in two ways—firstly, by the adroitness with which he lifts it out of the level plane of Parliamentary conventionality, and by the half-savage tenacity with which he fixes on the weak arguments of his antagonists and tears them to pieces. In fact he is most skilful in applying the well-digested thought and carefully-reasoned principles of philosophy to the salient points of debate. In dealing with antagonists, again, his favourite method is to argue up to them on their own line with the greatest apparent fairness and candour, till they begin to think they have made a convert of him, and then, just when he gets within logical reach of them, as it were, to deal them a swift, crushing blow, which leaves them stunned and stupefied for a little while, during which period he leisurely cuts them into little bits with a few keen-edged sarcasms. It has been said that Professor Fawcett shares with Mr. Lowe the defect of being cold and unsympathetic. Still, it is very clear that although the member for Hackney is not a genial or impassioned orator, he has what Mr. Lowe has not—powerful intellectual, political, and humane sympathies, which on occasion lift him out of himself, and merge his whole nature in the rushing tide of humanity. These are rather valuable qualities in a democratic leader, and they may in some measure compensate the possessor of them if Nature has denied him the dangerous gift of political sentimentality.—*From Cassell's "National Portrait Gallery."*

THE SILKWORM.

The fragile nature of the silkworm, and the difficulty of prolonging the life of the creature from the nursery epoch until the proud day when its silken shroud is self-spun, and its larva condition, at an end, has often occasioned both philosophers and practical men to seek for a hardier substitute. The silkworm is not the only silk producer. Sundry caterpillars, and many spiders, when properly fed, furnish silk at will, and the webs of the great birdcatching Arachnides of South America, for instance, are superior in strength and texture to the smoothest cocoons which the pampered and tender Bombyx can supply. The ferocity of the spider, however, proved fatal to all attempts to turn a penny by converting Arachne into a spinning-jenny. One patient projector collected a grand army of four thousand spiders, but the ingenious Amazons devoured one another, and soon but a few remained alive. And then it requires twelve female spiders to do the work of one silkworm, and twenty-seven thousand would be required to yield a pound of silk. At Lyons and Montpellier efforts have been made to get rid of the silkworm, as an obnoxious middleman, altogether, and to extract his shining thread directly from the fibre of the mulberry leaves and bark. And these efforts obtained a qualified scientific, if not a commercial, success. The mulberry-tree, properly invoked, will give us silk, without our being under any obligation to the worm. But the process is troublesome, and the silk ligneous, of poor colour, and in short length. No domestic animals fattens so rapidly as the silkworm. Give him his choice, and he will prefer the lettuce to even the white mulberry, as he likes the white leaves better than the red, and the red leaves better than our common English black. Lettuce leaves, however, imply a whiter and weaker silk, and a deficiency of healthy silk moths and the invaluable eggs. The leaf of the white mulberry, which does not suit our soil and climate, is the true food of the true silkworm. In warm countries it is not indispensable that he should spend his little life in a house. A mulberry grove will harbour a vast population of the crawing alchemists, that turn vegetable fibre into sheeny silk. But such a grove needs careful netting, to protect the toothsome white tid-bits from the beaks of birds; while it is difficult to collect the cocoons, and a single thunder-shower or dust-storm means ruin to the harvest.—*All the Year Round.*

BUSINESS GIRLS' LIFE IN LONDON.

Labouring under the idea that "business" in London means short hours, high wages, unlimited amusements, perfect freedom from all restraint, a young girl leaves her quiet but respectable home in the country—not unfrequent runs away—and arrives one fine afternoon at Euston or Paddington. She drives at once to the street where her friend resides, and has no difficulty in discovering the number; it is a tall and, to the young country girl, a magnificent-looking house, with a stone portico and stuccoed front, but she is a good deal confused by the number of bells which adorn one side of the door. Ringing one of them at random, she awaits the opening of the large portal with eager impatience. A sharp-visaged woman, with a fretful baby in her arms, presently appears, and glances questioningly at the stranger, who asks timidly if Miss A. is at home. "Don't know" is the surly reponse. "What floor is she on?" Miss B. (the stranger) stares in bewilderment. "Has she the parlour, or drawin'-room, or second floor, or what?" the woman continues impatiently. "I do not know, I'm sure." "Better ring the landlady's bell and find out then," she says marching off angrily, without indicating which is the landlady's bell. Pulling another, the girl, after a long delay, brings down an aged crone from the third floor, who knows nothing about Miss A., and doesn't want to know anything about her, or any other "botherin' lot of women," and goes away muttering imprecations. Finally, by trying each in succession, the landlady's bell is discovered. She comes up from the basement, grumbling too. "Miss A is out," she says shortly; "wont be home till late—never is—her room is locked—and she's got the key." When work is over Miss A. rushes to the hotel, embraces her old friend affectionately enough, invites her to stay with her "till she can find a place," drags her away in a fearful hurry, and, as soon as the stranger and her boxes are fairly inside the door of a little room on the top floor of the great house, Miss A. rushes off. She has an engagement, she says, and it is late. "Good bye, old girl; make yourself at home; I'll be back as soon as I can"—and the friend is gone. Miss B. sits down on her box and looks round the garret, for the room is nothing else—stares in dismay and wonder at the hopeless confusion—that reigns everywhere. A bed, a chair, and a little table—littered with every conceivable thing—a few boxes, a few nails in the wall, faded flowers, fragments of decayed fruit, paper cuffs, yards of dirty frilling, and other discarded finery, on the floor; unwashed beer-glasses, battered beer-cans, on the chimney-piece; a month's cinders in the grate—disorder, dust, untidiness everywhere! Ten, eleven, and twelve o'clock strike, and still Miss B. sits in the close sitting-room, waiting in dire uneasiness for her friend. Presently she comes blundering up the stairs in the dark. "What, not in bed, old lady? Had any supper?" she says. "No, thanks; I wasn't hungry." "Not even a glass of beer?" "No; I don't drink beer, dear. But where am I to find a room, Kate?" Miss B. asks wearily, "and what am I to do?" "Why can't you live with me?" Miss A. says, "I pray five bob a week for this, but I dare say the old woman will let us have it for three each. It's in an awful muddle now, but I give it a rub and a clean on Saturdays, if I have time." "How is business?" Miss B. questions. "We're having a drive just now. Come round with me in the morning, and I'll ask the govenor if he can give you anything to do." "Thanks. Why don't you ask after them at home?" Miss B. says, wonderingly. "Oh, bother that lot! Come to bed, old girl; we must be at business at half-past eight." "And where's business, dear?" "Oh, miles away—in Oxford-street. Good night!" Weary, disappointed, half suffocated, Miss B. lies awake for hours, heartily wishing herself back in her little country home, where everything was at least neat and orderly, yet not possessing the moral courage to return. In the morning she gets up with a racking headache. Miss A. owns to one also, and proposes as a remedy "a little drop of brandy." "It will do you good," she says confidently, turning into a public-house. Miss B. is horrified, but after some persuasion and "chaff" she consents. "What time do you have breakfast?" she asks presently. "Never have any. How can I get a breakfast and go all this way to business? Besides, I never seem to want any." "Supposing they should not require me at your place, what am I to do?" Miss B. asks. "Get a paper and see what's doing. Here we are." Miss A. led the way into a large warehouse, and marching up to the manager, said coolly, "Anything for my friend, Miss B., to do, sir?" "What can she do?" "Skirts, bodies, mantles." "We're busy in the mantle-room; take her there." "I don't know a bit about——" "Shut up, will you," Miss A. whispers. "I don't know anything either, but we needen't tell all creation that. Take what's given you, do the best you can, and keep quiet." Miss B. was given a piece of work, which she got through somehow. At noon her friend brought her a sandwich and a glass of beer, reminding her that in future she must provide for herself. At five o'clock she had a cup of tea; at half-past eight she got away from business. "Look here, old girl," Miss A. says, as they walk home together, "you look as ancient as my grandmother. Pitch those cotton gloves away, and I will buy you a pair of kid; get one of those white ties, and I'll doctor your hat and lend you a decent *gamp*; then, if you put on a bit of powder and a fall you'll not look such a guy. We'll go home this evening and straighten you out, and to-morrow I'll introduce you to a nice fellow who will show you the sights. On reaching their room, Miss A. twists her friend's hat into a fantastic shape, ties back her dresses to the extreme limit, tumbles her neatly-folded clothes over the dirty floor, and, in the midst of the litter, asks what they're to have for supper. Miss B. does not mind in the least; Miss A goes for a bit of bread and cheese and a pot of porter, which comes to sixpence—fourpence for the porter, a penny for the bread, and a penny for the cheese. The supper is eaten standing, without plate or knife, and then Miss A. declares that she "positively must take back the cans to the pub," and accordingly takes them off, not in the least abashed. It is early in the season, and for two months there is plenty of work. At the end of that time Miss B. has fallen into the free-and-easy London ways, and is almost as much at home as Miss A. She goes here and there with anyone who will take her, and being a good-looking girl she has plenty of admirers. They take her to a theatre or a music-hall; they have supper after, and make her cheap presents—gloves, ties, aluminium jewellery—fill her head with poisonous flattery, and her stomach with poisonous drink. She returns to the disorderly, ill-ventilated garret at midnight or morning, lets herself in with her latch-key, tumbles wearily to bed, goes out to business breakfastless, has "a drop of neat brandy" or a dose of sal volatile, and goes through the same round the next day and the next. On Sunday the friends lie in bed till nearly noon, then they get up lazily. One goes out to some side street and buys something for dinner, which they cook and eat in the untidy garret, and leave the *débris* about in all directions. Then they have "a drop of something to drink," and lounge about half-dressed through the afternoon. At six o'clock, when the public-house opens, they have another glass of beer, and then, if they happen to have an appointment, they dress and go out; if not, they end the day as they began it—shiftlessly, thriftlessly, unprofitably—making a bonnet or altering a dress with the most perfect unconcern; or, perhaps, one will go to bed, and the other idle over the pages of a pernicious penny paper. Religion is a thing unthought of, the Bible an unopened book, a clergyman an unheard of phenomenon. Such a life, in its godless irregularity and recklessness, seems almost appalling—scarcely conceivable to many minds; yet it is strictly and literally the existence, the daily life led by many business girls.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

THE POPE'S DILEMMA.

The ex-Queen of Spain recently notified to the Pope, through the intermediary of Cardinal Franchi, that she wished to make a pilgrimage to Rome, but his Holiness dreaded the political significance which might be attributed to the visit, and sent word that for the moment he thought that it would be most inopportune. The ex-Queen, however, seemed to have set her mind on the journey, and wrote direct to the Pope stating that she was *en route* for the Eternal City. The answer which reached her somewhere on the way was couched in such peremptory terms that her ex-Majesty turned off to Vienna, where she spent a few days *incognito*, and is about to stay in her mansion at the Hotel Basilewskie in Paris during the winter.—*London Correspondent.*

A STRANGE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

A correspondent of a medical journal offers the following as a new cure for consumption:—Put a dozen whole lemons in cold water, and boil them soft (not too soft), roll and squeeze until the juice is all extracted, sweeten the juice enough to be palatable, and then drink. Use as many as a dozen a day. Should they cause pain or looseness of the bowels, lessen the quantity and use five or six a day until better, and then begin and use a dozen again. By the time you have used five or six dozen you will begin to gain strength and have an appetite. Of course, as you get better you need not use so many. Follow these directions, and we know that you will never regret it if there is any help for you. Only keep it up faithfully. We know of two cases where both the patients were given up by the physicians, and were in the last stages of consumption, yet both were cured by using lemons according to the directions we have stated. One lady in particular was bedridden and very low; had tried everything that money could procure, but all in vain; when, to please a friend, she was finally persuaded to use the lemons. She began to use them in February, and in April she weighed 140 pounds. She is a healthy woman to-day, and likely to live as long as any of us.

MR. SWINBURNE ON EMILY BRONTE.

This instinct (if I may so call it) for the tragic use of landscape was well-nigh even more potent and conspicuous in Emily than in Charlotte. Little need was there for the survivor to tell us in such earnest and tender words of memorial record how "my sister Emily loved the moors;" that love exhales, as a fresh wild odour from a bleak shrewd soil, from every storm-swept page of "Wuthering Heights." All the heart of the league-long billows of rolling and breathing and brightening heather is blown with the breath of it on our faces as we read; all the wind and all the sound and all the fragrance and freedom and gloom and glory of the high north moorland—"in winter nothing more dreary, in summer nothing more divine." Even in Charlotte Brontë's highest work I find no touches of such exquisite strength and triumphant simplicity as here. There is nothing known to me in any book of quite equal or similar effect to that conveyed by one or two of these. Take for instance that marvellous note of landscape struck as it seems unconsciously by the heaven-born instinct of a supreme artist in composition and colour, in tones and shades and minor notes of tragic and magic sweetness, which serves as an overture to the last fierce rapturous passage of raging love and mad recrimination between Heathcliff and the dying Catherine; the mention of the church bells that in winter could just be heard ringing right across the naked little glen, but in summer the sound was lost, muffled by the murmur of blowing foliage and branches full of birds. The one thing I know or can remember as in some sort comparable in its effect to this passage is, of course, that notice of the temple-haunting martlet and and its loved mansionry which serves as prelude to the entrance of Lady Macbeth from under the buttresses where its pendant bed and procreant cradle bore witness to the delicate air in which incarnate murder also was now to breed and haunt. Even more wonderful perhaps in serene perfection of subdued and sovereign power is the last brief paragraph of that stormy and fiery tale. There was a dark unconscious instinct as of primitive nature-worship in the passionate great genius of Emily Brontë, which found no corresponding quality in her sister's. It is into the lips of her representative, Shirley Keeldar, that Charlotte puts the fervent "Pagan" hymn of visionary praise to her mother nature—Hertha Demeter, "la déesse des dieux," which follows on her fearless indignant repudiation of Milton and his Eve. Nor had Charlotte's loss old-world and Titanic soul any touch of the self-dependent solitary contempt for all outward objects of faith and hope, for all aspiration after changed heart or a contrite spirit or a converted mind, which speaks in the plain-song note of Emily's clear, stern verse with such grandeur of anti-Christian fortitude and self-controlling self-reliance, that the "halting slave" of Epaphroditus might have owned for his spiritual sister the English girl whose only prayer for herself "in life and death"—a self-sufficing prayer, self-answered, and fulfilled over in the utterance—was for a "chainless soul, with courage to endure." Not often probably has such a petition gone up from within the walls of a country parsonage as this:—

And if I pray, the only prayer
That moves my lips for me,
Is—Leave the heart that now I bear,
And give me liberty!

No other poet's imagination could have conceived that agony of the girl who dreams she is in heaven, and weeps so bitterly for the loss of earth that the angels cast her out in anger, and she finds herself fallen on the moss and heather of the mid moor-head, and wakes herself with sobbing for joy. It is possible that to take full delight in Emily Brontë's book one must have something by natural inheritance of her instinct, and something by earliest association of her love for the same special points of earth—the same lights and sounds and colours and odours and odours and sights and shapes of the same fierce, free landscape of tenantless and fruitless and fenceless moor; but, however that may be, it was assuredly with no less justice of insight and accuracy of judgment than humility of self-knowledge and fidelity of love that Charlotte in her day of solitary fame assigned to her dead sister the crown of poetic honour which she as rightfully disclaimed for herself. Full of poetic quality is her own work is throughout, that quality is never condensed or crystallised into the proper and final form of verse. But the pure note of absolutely right expression for things inexpressible in full by prose at its highest point of adequacy—the formal inspiration of sound which at once reveals itself by metrical embodiment alone, in the symphonies and antiphonies of regular word-music and definite modulations of corresponsive tones—this is what Emily had for her birthright as certainly as Charlotte had it not.—*A Note on Charlotte Brontë, by Algernon Swinburne.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 22ND NOV., 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.65 to 2.70
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.50 to 3.60
Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$94.00 to 101.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.50 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$100.00 to 115.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$82.00 to 84.00
Chints, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.10 to 2.15
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.50 to 2.60
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.45 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.55 to 2.85
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 3.15
Grey T. Cloths, 24yds. & 32 in. 6 lbs. p. pc.	$1.15 to 1.30
Grey T. Cloths, 24yds. & 32 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	$1.40 to 1.70
Grey T. Cloths, 24yds 36 in 8 lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T. Cloths, 24yds 36 in 8 lbs. QL p. pc.	$1.85 to 1.90
Grey T. Cloths, 24yds 36 in 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.30 to 2.55
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.77
Muslins White, Plain, 12 yds., per piece	$1.15 to 1.25
Muslins, White, Figured, 24 yds. p. piece	$2.05 to 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs., per piece	$2.15 to 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.35
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gantlan, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velvetcens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velvetcens, Gentlan, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$1.95 to 2.10
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.25 to 2.40
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.60 to 3.15
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.50 to 3.55
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.25 to 3.30
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.35 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$4.90 to 5.35
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.35 to 4.80
White Shirtings, EI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs., per pair	$2.70 to 3.30
Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.00 to 3.95
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.40 to 4.50
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$5.30 to 5.90
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.10 to 6.20
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$15.80 to 16.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$16.80 to 17.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$18.00 to 19.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$15.80 to 16.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, H. Scarlet, per piece	$8.70 to 8.85
Long Ells, H. Assorted, per piece	$8.65 to 8.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.74 to 0.75

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rond, per picul	$2.15 to 2.20
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.50 to 3.55
Iron, Bar, per picul	$2.60 to 2.75
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.95 to 7.20
Lead, WB, per picul	$6.80 to 6.92
Lead, LB, per picul	$6.80 to 6.88
Lead, Holo Chop, per picul	$6.80 to 6.88
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$32.00 to 35.00
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$53.00 to 63.50
Steel, English, per tub	$3.60 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.20 to 4.45
Sheathing-Metal, per picul	$24.00 to 26.00
Spelter, per picul	$7.80 to 7.95
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$20.00 to 20.40
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.45 to 5.50

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$22.00 to 22.50
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.37 to 1.40
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.28 to 1.30
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$13.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$16.00 to 16.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$47.00 to 48.00
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$65.50 to 65.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$2,200 to 4,000
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 850
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$120 to 230
Brimstone, per picul	$2.75 to 2.90
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 13.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$9.00 to 9.05
Camphor, packed, per picul	$19.00 to 19.50
Camphor, Barovy, clean, per picul	$4,800 to 5,000
Camphor, Refined, per picul	$2,800 to 3,200
Cardamoms, Superior	$137 to 147
Cardamoms, Inferior, per picul	$18.50 to 19.00
Cloves, per picul	$42.00 to 43.00
Coals, Afleat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.75 to 10.15
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.50 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.50 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$28.00 to 29.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$14.80 to 15.60
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$14.80 to 15.60
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$17.20 to 18.20
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$17.80 to 18.40
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.80 to 17.20
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.30 to 18.40
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.20
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$5.40 to 5.60
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.90 to 5.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.00 to 29.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.85 to 3.00
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.65 to 4.15
Dried Lily Flowers	$13.50 to 14.20
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 2 to 3 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	$1.40 to 1.60
Flour, American, per barrel of 196 lbs	$5.50 to 6.00
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	$6.95 to 7.20
Fungus	$39.50 to 40.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$290 to 385
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$150 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 13.00 to 18.50
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 21.00 to 21.50
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Inglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.70 to 4.80
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.20 to 4.40
Mushrooms, per picul	$48.00 to 58.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$11.50 to 15.00
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$8.25 to 8.35
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$7.35 to 8.25
Peas, White, per picul	$2.60 to 2.62
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.40 to 2.63
Peas, Black, per picul	$2.46 to 2.68
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.42 to 2.54
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$2.62 to 2.64
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.60 to 1.65
Putchuck, per picul	$15.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,000 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.52 to 2.54
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.42 to 2.44
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$2.26 to 2.28
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$2.26 to 2.28
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$2.24 to 2.26
Rice, Saigon, No. 2, per picul	$2.18 to 2.20
Rice, Saigon, No. 3, per picul	$2.12 to 2.14
Saltpetre, per picul	$6.70 to 6.75
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.90 to 3.05
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$4.45 to 4.65
Sesamum, White, per picul	$5.35 to 5.75
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 3.35 to 3.8
Sharkefins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$8.50 to 9.60
Stockfish, per picul	$3.00 to 8.50
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$3.75 to 4.15
Pepper, White, per picul	$13.80 to 14.20
Pepper, Black, per picul	$7.50 to 7.65
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$3.40 to 3.55
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$13.00 to 13.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.80 to 2.00
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.50
Tea Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.40 to 5.45
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$6.70 to 6.80
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.10 to 6.30
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$3.90 to 4.05
Sugar, Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.55 to 9.85
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.50 to 10.20
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$13.85 to 7.15
Tea Oil, per picul	$9.00 to 9.20
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$8.60 to 9.50
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$1.80 to 1.90
Wheat, California, per picul	$2.00 to 2.15
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 7.75 to 7.8.0
Window Glass, per box	$2.97 to 3.0

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Belgic	Nov. 21	Meyer	Brit. str	1760	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Thama, &c.
Bombay	Oct. 24	Briscoe	Brit. str	719	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama
Cameos	Oct. 2		Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Charlton	Nov. 14	Johnson	Brit. str	786	Hop-kee	Cooktown
Cheang H. Kiang	Nov. 1	Webb	Brit. str	956	Man-hing	Amoy
Cassandra	Nov. 12	Langer	Ger. str	928	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
China	Nov. 16	Berry	Amr. str	3335	P. M. S. S. Co	Thama, &c.
Emuy	Nov. 21	Blanco	Span. str	222	Remedios & Co	Amoy
Fame	—	Stepani	Brit. str	118	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
Iehang	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan	—	A. G. Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Mariveles	Oct. 18	Munoz	Span. str	202	Remedios & Co	
Namoa	Nov. 17	Punchard	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Pacific	—	Peterson	Ger. str	69	Wm. Pustau & Co	S. Pacific Is.
Pansy	Oct. 31	Gayeneches	Span. str	500	Remedios & Co	
Penedo	Nov. 12	Cain	Brit. str	651	Melchers & Co	
Pernambuco	Nov. 14	Wm. Hyde	Brit. str	643	Melchers & Co	
Sea Gull	Sept. 19	Roberts	Amr. str	48	Insurance Co.	
J. Joejeebhoy	—	—	Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
W. C. de Vries	June 4	C. J. Holland	Brit. str	334	George McBain	Haiphong
Yesso	Nov. 22	Ashton	Brit. str	560	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
SAILING VESSELS.						
Abiel Abbot	Sept. 24	J. Chase	Amr. sch	590	Russell & Co	
Abercorne	Oct. 11	H. Evans	Brit. sh	1087	Adamson, Bell & Co	New York
Alcestis	Nov. 21	Frall	Brit. bk	398	Order	Yokohama
Alphington	Sept. 6	Cunningham	Brit. bk	326	Wieler & Co	
Angele	Nov. 14	Barbazon	Fren. bk	391	Carlowitz & Co	For Sale
Auguste	Oct. 21	Bernard	Fren. bk	362	Russell & Co	
Bremn	Nov. 21	Timpe	Ger. bk	380	Wieler & Co	Honolulu
B. Fertica	Nov. 16	Tancredi	Ital. bk	666	Thos. Howard & Co	
Bonita	Nov. 7	Stehr	Ger. sch	341	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Haiphong
Broomhall	Oct. 26	H. Bate	Brit. sh	1379	Russell & Co	
Carl	Nov. 9	Thomsen	Ger. bg	215	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Charter Oak	Oct. 24	Staples	Amr. sh	983	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Honolulu
Chas. Maursan	Nov. 14	Quatresous	Fren. bk	368	Landstein & Co	
Chasca	Oct. 2	Washburn	Amr. bk	628	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Cilurnum	Sept. 25	Shrewsbury	Brit. sh	1884	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
Clara	Nov. 7	Chalmers	Brit. sh	937	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Coeran	Sept. 25	Vincent	Amr. sch	150	Chinese Insurance Co	
Colorado	Oct. 15	Ingraham	Amr. sh	1075	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Coquette	Nov. 7	Sauvisen	Ger. bk	281	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Cresswell	Oct. 30	G. White	Brit. bk	464	Wm. Pustau & Co	
C. B. Bishop	Nov. 17	Warnken	Ger. bk	893	Melchers & Co	
Cuba	Nov. 18	Stabell	Brit. bk	320	Meyer & Co	
D. Brodersen	Nov. 14	Neilsen	Dan. sh	647	Melchers & Co	Keelung
E. Nicholson	Oct. 24	Grierson	Brit. sh	900	Russell & Co	
Elise	Nov. 9	Parmien	Haw. bg	312	Order	
Empreza	Oct. 28	Skinner	Brit. bk	236	Rozario & Co	
Evening Star	Oct. 19	C. Asburn	Brit. bk	371	Borneo Co	M'bourne, &c.
Fabius	Oct. 23	Stolze	Siam. sh	636	Kien-tye-loong	
Faith	Nov. 14	Davies	Brit. bk	481	Chun-tye	
Firth of Tay	Nov. 19	Thompson	Brit. bk	885	Order	
F. H. Drewes	Nov. 11	Vorsatz	Ger. bk	623	Chinese	
Formosa	N